THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1797. [N° 1827.]

NEWPORT (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 17th of May next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. if not sold before at private Sale, (if the Weather be good, if not, the next fair Day)

All that pleasantly situated real Estate of PELEG BARKER, Esq; (deceased) situate South of the Parade, and fronting Two Streets.

PELEG BARKER, } *Executors.*
CHARLES BARKER }

Newport, April 18, 1797.

MORNING-SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he will open a Morning-School, in the House he now lives, for the Instruction of young Ladies—in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.——The Hours of Attendance will be from Six to Eight o'Clock, A. M.—He teaches Navigation, and Book Keeping, as usual.

JAMES WALLACE.

Newport, April 18, 1797.

WAS lent some Time since a Volume of *Shaw's Travels through the Ottoman Empire*, belonging to the Subscriber. The Person who has it Possession, will oblige him much by returning said Book. DANIEL HOLLOWAY.

Newport, April 17, 1797.

For Sale, by

John Coggeshall,

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine, Rosin, and Spirits of Turpentine, by the Barrel—Molasses by the Hogshead, good, for Retailing—New-England Rum by the Hogshead—Pork by the Barrel; Ten Thousand Cyprus Shingles; Two Tons old Iron; consisting of Cart Tire, Hinges, and a Number of other Articles, which will answer the Purpose for which they were made, without any Alteration.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late Job Carr's, situate East on Thames street, south on the Way from Thames-street to the Red-Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of

DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

Garden Seeds,

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at* CHARLES DUNBAR'S *Shop, opposite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat, and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkshire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Battersea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Selisia Tennis Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early short-top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radish; Sweet Marjoram; Double Parsley; Double Peppergrass; Round Spinage; Scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; Large Parsnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Bush Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Herd's, Burden's, and Red-top Grass.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES, West-India and New England Rum, per Hogshead, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beef and Pork, per Barrel,

Ravens pre Cask—Chocolate per Box, Brandy—Gin—Bohea Tea—German Steel, &c. & c.—as usual—— Cheap for Cash.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED and for Sale,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Ravens and Swedes' Bar Iron, of the first Qualities, flat and square, of every Dimension,

Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,

Cordage of every Dimension,

Russia and Raven's Duck, first Quality,

Osnaburgs, Bagging, Hessian Cloth, Drillings, Ocean Stitches, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platilles Royales,

Russia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package,

French Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin, of superior Qualities, by the Pipe,

New England Rum, Molasses and Sugar, per Hogshead,

Fine and superfine Flour,

6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window Glass

Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box.

Hamburgh Cordial Cakes.

For Sale, by

Christopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP, Raven's DUCK, Russia DUCK, Old Sable BAR-IRON, CORDAGE, of all Sizes, Hard SOAP, per Box. And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity, or single Loaf.——Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Newport, April 4, 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

6000 Bushels of the best Isle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.

AND

50 Hogsheads of the best Quality MOLASSES.

Newport, March 28, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS, Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,

Just Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A small Supply of Garden Seeds,

VIZ.

9 Sorts Pease; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 6 Sorts Radish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; large double Pink, &c.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

ONE of our correspondents seems to doubt the *authenticity* of the speech in a late number, said to be delivered by the President of the French Directory to our Ambassador, Mr. MUNROE, on presenting his letters of recall. He grounds his opinion, not merely on the erroneous sentiments and ignorance of *facts* but on the turgid, bombastic style in which these *strange* notions are conveyed; and goes on to say, that it is impossible that Monsieur BARRAS could have said, "That "France RICH in her liberty, *surrounded* "as with the *train* of her victories, strong "in the ESTEEM of her allies, will "not DEGRADE herself to calculate "the consequences of the condescen-"sion of the American government "to the suggestions of its ancient ty-"rant;" for this surpasses any sentence in *Burgoyne's* famous proclamation, and cannot be read by an American, without the same sensations. It goes on to say, "The French Republic hopes too, that the successors of *Columbus*,* *Raleigh* † and *Penn*, ‡ always proud in their liberty, will never forget that *they owe it to France.*" We *owe* OUR *liberty to France*!—'Tis false!—THEY *owe* THEIR *liberty to* US.—We are indebted, under GOD, for our liberty to our *wisdom and bravery*. We purchased, or rather *secured* our liberty at five different places and periods.—First at *Bunker Hill*; second at *Boston*, when the British were compelled to evacute it; thirdly at *Saratoga*; and fourthly at *York-town*; 5thly at the general treaty of peace by the agency of ADAMS and JAY.—We were under obligation to the then Government of France for some of its brave soldiers and seamen, who partook with us in the service and glory of the capture of *Cornwallis*. The service was short, and the number of killed and wounded Frenchmen, *very small*. Never had a nation more gratitude for so *small* a sacrifice of men and money, even supposing the *base speculation* out of the question. But did the liberties of America rest and turn on that transaction? It cannot be too often sounded in the ears of the rising generation, that, so far from our owing our liberty to France, *that France, in reality, owes her liberty to us. We in effect* destroyed the *Bastile*. The spark which first caught and kindled at *Boston*, burst into a flame illuminating the Thirteen Colonies, extended itself to benighted France, and finally pervaded the dungeons of that odious prison, and levelled it with the ground. Yet our Executive was too modest to remind France of the advantages resulting from their connection with us. If this sentence respecting *our owing our liberty to France*, was ever uttered to the American Ambassador, his countrymen are anxious, very anxious to know whether *he felt* as *they do* on the occasion.

The speech goes on to say, "They (that is the successors of *Columbus*, *Raleigh*, and *Penn*, will *weigh* in their wisdom, the magnanimous good will of the French people, with the artful caresses of some perfidious persons who meditate to reduce them to their FORMER SLAVERY." Yes, the *Americans do weigh* these things, but not in *scales* made at *Paris* or *London*, but in scales constructed in our own country; and we humbly hope that the Great Arbiter of Nations, "*By whose nod the* SCALE *of Empires rise or alternate fall*," will *weigh* us both in his righteous balance, and deal with us as he finds us, come up to, or recede from, his *standard of eternal justice!*

To talk of our "*former slavery*," is arrant nonsense, and betrays too much ignorance of our history even to come from the mouth of one of the Directory. *We never were in slavery.* We beat back the approaches of tyranny and warded off its attacks, but never experienced slavery. Although this is common language in France it is *novel* to the American people, who have enjoyed almost Indian freedom from the very first settlement of the country.—"Assure, Mr. Minister, the good people of America, (not their constituted authorities) that we adore liberty, &c."—"and that they will find in the French people, the republican generosity, which knows how to *give peace*, as it knows how to cause its sovereignty to be respected." The first part of this sentence about *giving peace*, being unintelligible, admits of no remark, the last admits of a short one.—The Americans have given splendid proofs that *they* too, *know how to cause their sovereignty to be respected*; and *we hope* and *pray* that France will not compel us to add to the number.

* *Who, in the name of common sense, are the successors of* COLUMBUS! *The successors of* CADMUS, *or* JASON, *are as little known in* NORTH *America.*

† *Was this intended for a compliment to the ancient dominion?*

‡ *If by the successors of* PENN, *is meant the* QUAKERS, *it would be kind to let the writer of this speech know that the French have but very few admirers among this class of people.*

BRUSSELS, Feb. 20.

General Moreau, after having taken a general view of the army from Strasburgh to Mayence, of the posts occupied by the army of the Sambre and Meuse, of the works erected on the banks of the Moselle, of the fortifications of Luxemburgh, which he ordered to be increased, of the state of Coblentz Andernach, Bonn, Cologne, Dusseldorff, and Maestricht, passed thro' Brussels on his way to Paris, in order to concert with the Executive Directory the plan of the approaching campaign. Gen. Bournonville, commander in chief of the army of the north, set off two days since from this city with a great number of officers of the etat major, on their way to Paris, where we are positively assured, he has been called by government in order to assume the office of the minister of war, the situation which he occupied when he was given up by Dumourier to the Austrians; but at all events, it appears certain, that Bournonville will not have the command in chief during the next campaign.

General Kleber has arrived in this city from the banks of the Rhine, on his way to Paris; he is said to have given in his resignation. We are informed by letters from Maestricht, that an order has arrived there from the head-quarters of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to enlarge the fortifications, and to put the place in such a situation as to support a long siege; consequently a great number of workmen have been collected, and are already employed in the fortifications.

PARIS, February 15.

The Directory, wishing to facilitate commercial intercourse between Spain and Holland, impeded by the war, has resolved that the linens and spices sent from Holland to Spain, shall have a free passage to and from France, on paying a duty of five sous for every hundred livres value.

The importations are only restricted by Antwerp, and the exportations by St. Jean Pied de Port by land, and Bayonne by sea.

General Grigny has written a long letter to General Hoche, to refute the reports of murders and commotions in La Vendee, which enjoys the most perfect state of tranquility.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1797. [N° 1827.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 17th of May next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M, if not sold before at private Sale, (if the Weather be good, if not, the next fair Day)

All that pleasantly situated real Estate of PELEG BARKER, Esq; (deceased) situate South of the Parade, and fronting Two Streets.

PELEG BARKER, } *Executors.*
CHARLES BARKER, }

Newport, April 18, 1797.

MORNING-SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he will open a Morning-School, in the House he now lives, for the Instruction of young Ladies—in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.——The Hours of Attendance will be from Six to Eight o'Clock, A. M.—He teaches Navigation, and Book-Keeping, as usual.

JAMES WALLACE.

Newport, April 18, 1797.

WAS lent some Time since a Volume of *Shaw's Travels through the Ottoman Empire*, belonging to the Subscriber. The Person who has it Possession, will oblige him much by returning said Book. DANIEL HOLLOWAY.

Newport, April 17, 1797.

For Sale, by

John Coggeshall,

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine, Rosin, and Spirits of Turpentine, by the Barrel—Molasses by the Hogshead, good, for Retailing—New-England Rum by the Hogshead—Pork by the Barrel; Ten Thousand Cyprus Shingles; Two Tons old Iron, consisting of Cart Tire, Hinges, and a Number of other Articles, which will answer the Purpose for which they were made, without any Alteration.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late Job Carr's, situate East on Thames-street, South on the Way from Thames-street to the Red-Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of

DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

Garden Seeds,

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at* CHARLES DUNBAR's *Shop, opposite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat, and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkshire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Battersea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Selina Tennis Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early short-top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radish; Sweet Marjoram; Double Parsley; Double Peppergrass; Round Spinage; Scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; Large Parsnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Bush Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Herd's, Burden's, and Red-top Grass.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES, West-India and New England Rum, per Hogshead, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beef and Pork, per Barrel,

Rasins per Cask—Chocolate per Box, Brandy—Gin—Bohea Tea—German Steel, &c. &c.—as usual—— Cheap for Cash.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Swedes' Bar Iron, of the first Qualities, flat and square, of every Dimension,

Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,
Cordage of every Dimension,
Russia and Raven's Duck, first Quality,
Oznabrigs, Bagging, Hessian Rolls, Britannias, brown Silesias, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platilles Royales,
Russia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package,
French Cogniac Brandy, and Holland Gin, of superior Qualities, by the Pipe,
New England Rum, Molasses and Sugar, per Hogshead,
Fine and superfine Flour,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window Glass.
Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box.
Hamburgh Cordial Cases.

For Sale, by

Christopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity, or single Loaf.——Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Newport, April 4, 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

6000 Bushels of the best Isle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.

AND

50 Hogsheads of the best Quality MOLASSES.

Newport, March 28, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS, Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,

Just Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A small Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Pease; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 5 Sorts Radish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; large double Pink, &c.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

ONE of our correspondents seems to doubt the *authenticity* of the speech in a late number, said to be delivered by the President of the French Directory to our Ambassador, Mr. MUNROE, on presenting his letters of recall. He grounds his opinion, not merely on the erroneous sentiments and ignorance of *fact*: but on the turgid, bombastic style in which these *strange* notions are conveyed; and goes on to say, that it is impossible that Monsieur BARRAS could have said, "That "France RICH in her liberty, *surrounded* "with the *train* of her victories, strong "in the ESTEEM of her allies, will "not DEGRADE herself to calculate "the consequences of the condescen-"sion of the American government "to the suggestions of its ancient ty-"rant;" for this surpasses any sentence in *Burgoyne's* famous proclamation, and cannot be read by an American, without the same sensations. It goes on to say, "The French Republic hopes too, that the successors of *Columbus*,* *Raleigh* † and *Penn*, ‡ always proud in their liberty, will never forget that *they owe it to France.*" WE *owe* OUR *liberty to France*!—'Tis false!—THEY *owe* THEIR *liberty to* US.—We are indebted, under GOD, for our liberty to our *wisdom and bravery*. We purchased, or rather *secured* our liberty at five different places and periods.—First at *Bunker Hill*; second at *Boston*, when the British were compelled to evacute it; thirdly at *Saratoga*; and fourthly at *York-town*; 5thly at the general treaty of peace by the agency of ADAMS and JAY.—We were under obligation to the then Government of France for some of its brave soldiers and seamen, who partook with us in the service and glory of the capture of *Cornwallis*. The service was short, and the number of killed and wounded Frenchmen, *very small*. Never had a nation more gratitude for so *small* a sacrifice of men and money, even supposing the *base speculation* out of the question. But did the liberties of America rest and turn on that transaction? It cannot be too often sounded in the ears of the rising generation, that, so far from our owing our liberty to France, *that France, in reality, owes her liberty to us. We in effect* destroyed the *Bastile*. The spark which first caught and kindled at *Boston*, burst into a flame illuminating the Thirteen Colonies, extended itself to benighted France, and finally pervaded the dungeons of that odious prison, and levelled it with the ground. Yet our Executive was too modest to remind France of the advantages resulting from their connection with us. If this sentence respecting *our owing our liberty to France*, was ever uttered to the American Ambassador, his countrymen are anxious, very anxious to know whether *he felt* as *they do* on the occasion.

The speech goes on to say, "They (that is the successors of *Columbus*, *Raleigh*, and *Penn*, will *weigh* in their wisdom, the magnanimous good will of the French people, with the artful caresses of some perfidious persons who meditate to reduce them to their FORMER SLAVERY." Yes, the *Americans* do *weigh* these things, but not in *scales* made at *Paris* or *London*, but in scales constructed in our own country; and we humbly hope that the Great Arbiter of Nations, "*By whose nod the* SCALE *of Empires rise or alternate fall*," will *weigh* us both in his righteous balance, and deal with us as he finds us, come up to, or recede from, his *standard of eternal justice!*

To talk of our "*former slavery*," is arrant nonsense, and betrays too much ignorance of our history even to come from the mouth of one of the Directory. *We never were in slavery.* We beat back the approaches of tyranny and warded off its attacks, but never experienced slavery. Although this is common language in France it is *novel* to the American people, who have enjoyed almost Indian freedom from the very first settlement of the country.—"Assure, Mr. Minister, the good people of America, (not their constituted authorities) that we adore liberty, &c."—"and that they will find in the French people, the republican generosity, which knows how to *give peace*, as it knows how to cause its sovereignty to be respected." The first part of this sentence about *giving peace*, being unintelligible, admits of no remark, the last admits of a short one.—The Americans have given splendid proofs that *they* too, *know how to cause their sovereignty to be respected*; and *we hope* and *pray* that France will not compel us to add to the number.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 20.

General Moreau, after having taken a general view of the army from Strasburgh to Mayence, of the posts occupied by the army of the Sambre and Meuse, of the works erected on the banks of the Moselle, of the fortifications of Luxemburgh, which he ordered to be increased, of the state of Coblentz Andernach, Bonn, Cologne, Dusseldorff, and Maestricht, passed thro' Brussels on his way to Paris, in order to concert with the Executive Directory the plan of the approaching campaign. Gen. Bournonville, commander in chief of the army of the north, set off two days since from this city with a great number of officers of the etat major, on their way to Paris, where we are positively assured, he has been called by government in order to assume the office of the minister of war, the situation which he occupied when he was given up by Dumourier to the Austrians; but at all events, it appears certain, that Bournonville will not have the command in chief during the next campaign.

General Kleber has arrived in this city from the banks of the Rhine, on his way to Paris; he is said to have given in his resignation. We are informed by letters from Maestricht, that an order has arrived there from the head-quarters of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to enlarge the fortifications, and to put the place in such a situation as to support a long siege; consequently a great number of workmen have been collected, and are already employed in the fortifications.

PARIS, February 25.

The Directory, wishing to facilitate commercial intercourse between Spain and Holland, impeded by the war, has resolved that the linens and spices sent from Holland to Spain, shall have a free passage to and from France, on paying a duty of five sous for every hundred livres value.

The importations are only restricted by Antwerp, and the exportations by St. Jean Pied de Port by land, and Bayonne by sea.

General Grigny has written a long letter to General Hoche, to refute the reports of murders and commotions in La Vendee, which enjoys the most perfect state of tranquility.

---

* *Who, in the name of common sense, are the successors of* COLUMBUS! *The successors of* CADMUS, *or* JASON, *are as little known in* NORTH *America.*

† *Was this intended for a compliment to the antient dominion?*

‡ *If by the successors of* PENN, *is meant the* QUAKERS, *it would be kind to let the writer of this speech know that the French have but very few admirers among this class of people.*

MADRID, December 29.

A Revolution appears to be inevitable in the Spanish colonies. The example of North America, the recollection of their ancient independence, the sense they have of their own strength, their hatred of their oppossers, and the bad management of their government, which seems rather desirous of being hated than beloved, and the double and arbitrary taxes which have been imposed on them by the caprice of the viceroy, are powerful reasons to make us suppose that South America will take up arms against Spain.

As early as 1756, disturbances broke out at Caracas; in 1764 an insurrection shewed itself at Quito; Mexico sent in 1773, ambassadors to England, in order to gain from that country assistance, and the promise of independence. The year 1781 was the era of still greater commotion in Peru and Santa Fe—and now the Spanish colonies are on the point of a general insurrection, fomented without doubt by England, and which it is not in the power of Spain to oppose.

In fact, the Court of Madrid has only 6000 regular troops in these countries, scattered over an immense extent of country. The other military corps are for most part composed of natives, who far from opposing would assist the insurgents, and make a common cause with them.

PARIS, February 23.

The famous Pontaye, the known Agent of England, and who by turns has been of all parties, has been recognized and arrested at Laval, in the department of Mayenne.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the army in Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters, at Macerata, Feb 13. 1797.

Our Troops will, I hope, be this evening at Roligno, and will spend to-morrow in joining those whom I have caused to march by Sienna and Cortona.

Loretta contained a treasure of the value of about three millions of livres Tournois; but they have only left us about one million: I send you the Madona, with all the reliques; the chest which contains them will be directed expressly to you, and you will make what use you please of them. The Madona is of wood.

The Province of Macerata, more generally known by the name of "the March of Ancona," is one of the most beautiful, and without doubt, one of the richest of the States of the Pope.

Nothing new has occurred on the Tyrol, nor on the Piava.

Annexed are Copies of my Letters to Cardinal Mattey.

Head Quarters, at Ancona, Feb. 18.

Our troops have gotten Possession of Umbria, and the Country of Perugia. We are also masters of the small Province of Canosino.

BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army in Italy, to Cardinal Mattey.

Head Quarters, at Ancona, Feb. 13.

I receive from the letters which you have taken the trouble to send me, that simplicity of manners which characterize you. You will see, by the annexed piece in print, the reasons which have led me to break the Armistice concluded between the French Republic and his Holiness.

No one is more convinced of the disposition of the French Republic to make Peace than Cardinal Busca, as he himself acknowledges in his letter to M. Albani, which has been printed from the original, in my hands. An attempt has been made to rally the enemies of France, while all the other powers of Europe were prompt to acknowledge the French Republic, and to seek a Peace with her; the vainest chimeras have been relied on, and nothing has been forgotten that could lead to the destruction of that beautiful country. His Holiness may, however, yet entertain one hope of being able to save his territories; that is, by confidence in the generosity of the French Republic, and by wholly and immediately adopting pacific Ministerial measures.

I know that his Holiness has been deceived. I wish to prove to all Europe the moderation of the Executive Directory of France, by granting him five days to send a Minister Plenipotentiary to France, where I shall be; and where I shall be happy, as far as I am concerned, to be able to give a strong proof of the respect which I entertain for the Holy See. Whatever may happen, Cardinal, I request that you will believe the high esteem which I entertain for you

Signed, BUONAPARTE.

To the above papers was annexed, an account of the principal artillery in the town and citadel of Mantua, to wit, 500 cannon, 17,114 muskets, 4484 pistols, 16,150 bars of iron, 184 carriages and waggons.

At Ancona were found 99 cannon, 23,000 bombs and grenades, 2256 muskets and 4 ammunition waggons.

Head Quarters, at Macerata, Feb. 15 1797.

Buonaparte Commander in Chief of the army of Italy.

PROCLAMATION.

The law of the National Convention, relating to banishment, forbids refractory priests entering the territory of the Republic, but not from remaining in the countries conquered by the French armies. The law leaves it open to the French government to adopt such measures on this subject as circumstances may require.

The Commander in Chief, satisfied with the conduct of the refractory priests who have taken refuge in Italy, decrees:

I. The refractory priests are permitted to remain in the estates of the Pope conquered by the French army.

II. All persons belonging to the army, the inhabitants, the priests, and the religious persons of the country, are forbidden, under very severe penalties, to molest in any manner howsoever these refractory priests.

III. The refractory priests shall be boarded in the several convents, where the superiors shall be bound to allow them lodging, food, candles, and firing.

IV. The superiors shall allow the refractory priests 25 livres per month, for their dress and maintenance, in addition to which, the refractory priests are to compute the profits arising from their masses.

V. The superior of every convent shall give in to the commander in chief of the place, an account of the name, age, and country of the refractory priests boarded in his convent. The priests all take the oath of obedience to the French Republic, before the commander of the place.

VI. The central administrations, the municipality, the generals commanding the different divisions, and the commanders of places, are charged to take notice of the execution of the present order.

VII. The commander in chief will find pleasure in witnessing every effort of the bishops, or other charitable priests; to ameliorate the lot of their banished brethren.

Signed, BUONAPARTE.

LONDON, March 2.

A pamphlet, under the title of "A View of the causes and consequences of the present War with France," was published on Saturday, with Mr. Erskine's name and authority affixed to it.

Had the limits of our paper permitted, it would have been extremely satisfactory to us to have given extracts from it in this day's publication, as many passages of it are remarkable for great purity of political principle, expressed in elegant and nervous language. Mr. Erskine writes with so much force and spirit, that he impresses on his readers a conviction of his being actuated by the most honourable motives.

The subjects of the pamphlet afford a great diversity of matter, and however Mr. Erskine may differ with other eminent characters, in the conclusions which he draws from his premises, there are few, we believe, that can object to various positions which he lays down in the most clear and constitutional manner. The chief cause of the war he attributes to the neglect of the minister in promoting that parliamentary reform for which he had himself been a zealous advocate; and the author at one time contends, that to reform the acknowledged abuses of government is seasonable and necessary, even in moments of apparent danger. The precise terms of peace are but objects of little weight with him:—it is in the spirit and temper of pacification that he looks for general and permanent tranquility.

With respect to the consequences of the war Mr. Erskine is less difficult. He is of opinion, whatever may hereafter be the final result of the French revolution, that it will hold out to all regular governments an instructive lesson, not to depart from the great ends of their primitive institutions; while it will at the same time prove an effectual warning to the inhabitants of all nations, not to push the reformations of society beyond the bounds of prudence, and in opposition to the awful examples furnished by recent experience.

March 3.

Government have applied the sum of 6,000l. per week to the relief of the French Emigrants as an instance of generosity worthy the nation; and yet so great is the number amongst whom it is divided, that it barely touches nature.

Perhaps there cannot be a stronger proof of the necessity of some measure being adopted to prevent the exportation of guineas, than the circumstance made known by the Hamburgh mails. The value of a guinea at Hamburgh was equal to six and twenty shillings; Who can doubt then that many persons should be found who would carry on a barter to drain this country of specie.

Morning Papers say, administration have at length, unequivocally rejected the offer of the Prince of Wales to embark for Ireland, as Vicegerent to his Royal Sire over that brave and loyal kingdom.

The number of French Emigrants in England appears, by an exact account authenticated by Government, to be between twelve and thirteen thousand.

March 7.

A letter from Rome, dated on the 2d ult. mentions, that uncommon preparations were making to oppose the progress of the French, by addition to the strength of the forts, and to the number of the arms and of the cannon. The rich give up their pleasure-horses for the use of the artillery.

The King of Naples, according to a letter from Italy of the 11th ult. was on the eve of concluding an offensive and defensive alliance with France, and of purchasing from that power some Provinces of the papal territory, at the expence of eight millions of dollars, of a considerable quantity of corn, and by opening of his harbours to all French ships.

The Republic of Venice is now become seriously apprehensive of danger from the French, and alarmed at the concessions of strong posts, which they are daily compelled to make. The important town of Udino was the last place extorted from them, by the menaces of General Massena.

On the 13th ult. the Princess Augusta of Prussia, daughter to the King, was married to the hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel. On this occasion, the Father of that Prince, the reigning Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, was appointed by the King, Field-Marshal-General of the Prussian army.

The ELDER TREE possess the following valuable properties:—1. Saving Turnips from the Fly. 2. Preserving Wheat from the Yellows. 3. Preserving Fruit-Trees from the Blight. 4 Preserving Cabbage Plants from Caterpillars. The fact has been ascertained by the Privy Council, in their inquiries relative to the Hessian Fly.—The DWARF ELDER has the most potent efluvia, and it requires no other trouble than to strew the leaves over the ground, or to stake Fruit-trees with the twigs.

From the report made to the House of Commons by the Secret Committee appointed to examine the funds of the Bank, it appears that

Their assets amount to	£ 17,597,280
Their debts to	£ 13,770,390
	£ 3,826,890

Besides their original capital, which was lent to government, amounting to 11,686,800l. and for which they receive 3 per cent.

This gives us an ample and satisfactory account of their solvency; but it would be desirable to know how much of the seventeen millions of assets consists of government paper, in consequence of advances made to them; how much in merchants paper, in consequence of discounts; how much in bullion, and how much in current coin.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) March 18.

The interrupted intercourse with America is terribly felt. At the Mole, ship bread is so scarce, that a vessel has been despatched here for a supply for his Majesty's ships.

CHARLESTON, March 29.

The ship from India, which arrived the evening before last at the Bar, is the Cleopatra, Capt. Newell, in four months and four days passage from Calcutta. She belongs to Philadelphia.

March 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Thomas's parish, dated 28th inst.

"On Sunday evening last I hardly thought I should ever see you again. Between nine and ten o'clock at night, we had a hail storm here, which lasted about half an hour; after it was over, so that we could venture out to see who was alive, we found the hail six inches deep. The whole of my garden was totally destroyed—peas, that would have been fit to eat in a fortnight, were torn all to pieces, and every thing in the garden underwent the same fate; my rye field, that was all shot out, was cut down just as if it had been done with the scythe; the poor birds were all found dead under the trees; and I saw 20 or 30 partridges that were found by the negroes pelted to death. In short, I never in my time, nor does any person I have conversed with since the storm remember such an event. There is not a peach left upon any of the trees, every one being beat off by the hail. I measured some of the Hail stones; they were three inches round."

BALTIMORE, April 10.

A gentleman passenger in the Diana, arrived on Saturday from Guadaloupe, has brought a list of forty-three American vessels, captured and carried into that island, by French ships of war and privateers. The greater part of them having appeared at different times, it does not seem necessary to recapitulate their names here. In the catalogue, however, we remark the fate of the sloop Minerva, of Providence, R. I. from the Coast of Africa, bound to St. Thomas's—vessel and cargo condemned; Capt. and crew in gaol, and to be sent to Martinique as Englishmen.

By the ship James, Captain Smith, arrived on Saturday last, 20 days from Guadaloupe, we learn that no attempt had then been made by the British on that island, and that every preparation was making to repel an attack.—The James was boarded on the 19th ult. by the Vengeur, cutter, belonging to Commodore Barney, which put on board them the Captain and negro belonging to a large and valuable Guineaman, which she had taken a few days before; informed that she was the 43d prize they had taken on that cruise. On the 5th inst fell in with 5 British ships of war off the Capes; papers examined, and vessel dismissed.

April 12.

Arrived this day, the brig Enterprize, Capt. Pease, in eighteen days from Cape-Francois.

Matters still remained in a very unsettled and critical state at the Cape.

Capt. Pease, informs, that the British capture all Americans they come across, bound to the Cape;—but thinks their situation none the worse for that, as they are paid ready cash for their cargoes, and can purchase coffee at 21 sols.——Was boarded by a British man of war, who said he was one of Barney's Birds; but, on examining his papers, let him proceed, without unnecessary detention.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

William Vans Murray, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Batavian Republic, left this city on Sunday last on the ship Good Friends, for Amsterdam.—Mr. Dandridge, formerly Secretary to General Washington, is his Secretary.

Mr. Cobbett has been challenged by a Capt. Spring, a friend to Mr. Munroe, for some reflections published on the latter gentleman's. The challenge was not accepted, but information given to the Mayor—and warrants were issued for securing Captain S. and a Mr. Fowler, who delivered the challenge.

April 12.

Extract of a letter from Martinico, dated March 26th.

"We are now making every possible exertion to prepare an armament to proceed against some of the French and Spanish colonies—Guadeloupe is conjectured to be the object, and no doubt is entertained, but that it will be conquered. Should this happen, the British will be in possession of all islands to windward of St. Domingo, consequently nothing may be apprehended from the French cruisers."

April 15.

On Friday the 7th instant, a seafaring man, who had bought an old Pistol at Gonaives arrived at his lodgings near Almond street, and seeing a man snapping a musket at different people in a jocular way, bethought himself of his pistol, which, taking from his chest he primed, and affixed to it a new flint, when, dreadful to relate, after he had snapped it at several persons, it went off, and took from society, a worthy young man, about nineteen years of age, of the name of David Harrington.

It is to be hoped this, with the many other instances of a like nature, may prevent the foolish custom of wantonly playing with those dangerous machines.

NEW-YORK, April 11.

It is currently reported and believed, by almost every old woman in this city, that in a certain town in New-Jersey, a company of young people of both sexes assembled at a public house, with a design to have a dance. Some of the company very imprudently and wickedly swore they would lengthen their dance to eternity.—Fate, it seems, has sanctioned their oath: For it is now more than thirty days since the ball commenced, and they have not yet been able to stop, though their feet are worn off to their ancles by excessive shuffling.—What renders the story still more interesting and probable, is, the fiddler is said to be the very identical French Colonel, celebrated by Mr. Wilcocks, in his most ingenious and tremendous publications.

April 14.

The Pope has remitted to England the modest sum of 600,000l. sterling——he will doubtless take refuge with the Defender of the Faith. His kingdom is no longer of this world.

Extract of a letter from Port au Prince, dated 7th March, to a merchant in this city.

"Our Admiral wishes all vessels from America bound to the Mole, to make this Island about C. Francois, where some part of his squadron will continue to cruise—and the American vessels will be seen into the Mole by some of the light ships of war, as it is now almost impossible for the trade to pass Tortuga for the numerous rowboats the enemy have out—and you know all Americans are now good prizes to them, and Port-de-Paix a handy port to send them into."

April 17.

The following is from the Scots Chronicle, Glasgow, March 7, received by the ships Ohio and Fanny arrived on Saturday. The intelligence is from London, under the intermediate date, of the 3d to the 7th of March, of which we had no papers [viz. the 4th, 5th, and 6th.] The object of this fleet is most probably to make a conjunction with the French. By going *(North about)* they may yet fall in with some of the British Squadrons which it appears were out.

The following important intelligence was received in London, Saturday forenoon:—March 4.

Glenmore, off the Texel, the 2d of March, Half past one, P. M.

By the Seagull, bearing home Capt. Duff's despatches, I inform you as an article of news, that the Dutch Fleet has this day left the Texel. There are 18 sail now in our sight, standing to the northward. In the Texel we saw 22 ready for sea, some days back, twelve of which were of the line, and I much fear will escape our fleet.—We follow this fleet alone for some time, till we can ascertain their purposes.

Lord Bridport, with thirteen sail of the line, sailed from St. Helen's on Thursday morning.

Yarmouth, March 2.

A vessel, belonging to Admiral Onslow's fleet here, which had been sent out to reconnoitre, has returned with advice, that the Dutch fleet of men of war, with 200 sail of vessels, supposed to be transports, are under sail off the Texel.

A new Treaty of Commerce is said to have been concluded between Great-Britain and Russia, at Petersburgh, on the 20th February last.

April 20.

Thomas Paine has lately published a work in Paris, entitled, "*Agrarian Justice*; being a plan for meliorating the condition of Man, &c."——It has been reprinted in London.

MADRID, December 29.

A Revolution appears to be inevitable in the Spanish colonies. The example of North America, the recollection of their ancient independence, the sense they have of their own strength, their hatred of their oppofers, and the bad management of their government, which seems rather desirous of being hated than beloved, and the double and arbitrary taxes which have been imposed on them by the caprice of the viceroy, are powerful reasons to make us suppose that South America will take up arms against Spain.

As early as 1756, disturbances broke out at Caracas; in 1764 an insurrection shewed itself at Quito; Mexico sent in 1773, ambassadors to England, in order to gain from that country assistance, and the promise of independence. The year 1781 was the era of still greater commotion in Peru and Santa Fe—and now the Spanish colonies are on the point of a general insurrection, fomented without doubt by England, and which it is not in the power of Spain to oppose.

In fact, the Court of Madrid has only 6000 regular troops in these countries, scattered over an immense extent of country. The other military corps are for most part composed of natives, who far from opposing would assist the insurgents, and make a common cause with them.

PARIS, February 28.

The famous Puisaye, the known Agent of England, and who by turns has been of all parties, has been recognized and arrested at Laval, in the department of Mayenne.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the army in Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters, at Macerata, Feb 13. 1797.

Our Troops will, I hope, be this evening at Roligno, and will spend to-morrow in joining those whom I have caused to march by Sienna and Cortona.

Loretta contained a treasure of the value of about three millions of livres Tournois; but they have only left us about one million: I send you the Madona, with all the reliques; the chest which contains them will be directed expressly to you, and you will make what use you please of them. The Madona is of wood.

The Province of Macerata, more generally known by the name of "the March of Ancona," is one of the most beautiful, and without doubt, one of the richest of the States of the Pope.

Nothing new has occurred on the Tyrol, nor on the Piava

Annexed are Copies of my Letters to Cardinal Mattey,

Head Quarters, at Ancona, Feb. 12.

Our troops have gotten Possession of Umbria, and the Country of Perugia. We are also masters of the small Province of Canorino.

BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army in Italy, to Cardinal Mattey.

Head Quarters, at Ancona, Feb. 13.

I recognize in the letters which you have taken the trouble to send me, that simplicity of manners which characterizes you. You will see, by the annexed piece in print, the reasons which have led me to break the Armistice concluded between the French Republic and his Holiness.

No one is more convinced of the disposition of the French Republic to make Peace than Cardinal Busca, as he himself acknowledges in his letter to M. Albani, which has been printed from the original, in my hands. An attempt has been made to rally the enemies of France, while all the other powers of Europe were prompt to acknowledge the French Republic, and to seek a Peace with her; the vainest chimeras have been relied on, and nothing has been forgotten that could lead to the destruction of that beautiful country. His Holiness may, however, yet entertain one hope of being able to save his territories; that is, by confidence in the generosity of the French Republic, and by wholly and immediately adopting pacific Negociations.

I know that his Holiness has been deceived. I wish to prove to all Europe the moderation of the Executive Directory of France, by granting him five days to send a Minister Plenipotentiary to France, where I shall be; and where I shall be happy, as far as I am concerned, to be able to give a strong proof of the respect which I entertain for the Holy See. Whatever may happen, Cardinal, I request that you will believe the high esteem which I entertain for you.

Signed, BUONAPARTE.

To the above papers was annexed, an account of the principal artillery in the town and citadel of Mantua, to wit, 500 cannon, 17,114 musquets, 4484 pistols, 16,100 bars of iron, 184 carriages and waggons.

At Ancona were found 99 cannon, 23,000 bombs and grenades, 2256 musquets and 4 ammunition waggons.

Head Quarters, at Macerata, Feb. 15. 1797.

Buonaparte Commander in Chief of the army of Italy.

PROCLAMATION.

The law of the National Convention, relating to banishment, forbids refractory priests entering the territory of the Republic, but not from remaining in the countries conquered by the French armies. The law leaves it open to the French government to adopt such measures on this subject as circumstances may require.

The Commander in Chief, satisfied with the conduct of the refractory priests who have taken refuge in Italy, decrees:

I. The refractory priests are permitted to remain in the estates of the Pope conquered by the French army.

II. All persons belonging to the army, the inhabitants, the priests, and the religious persons of the country, are forbidden, under very severe penalties, to molest in any manner howsoever these refractory priests.

III. The refractory priests shall be boarded in the several convents, where the superiors shall be bound to allow them lodging, food, candles, and firing.

IV. The superiors shall allow the refractory priests 25 livres per month, for their dress and maintenance, in addition to which, the refractory priests are to compute the profits arising from their masses.

V. The superior of every convent shall give in to the commander in chief of the place, an account of the name, age, and country of the refractory priests boarded in his convent. The priests all take the oath of obedience to the French Republic, before the commander of the place.

VI. The central administrations, the municipality, the generals commanding the different divisions, and the commanders of places, are charged to take notice of the execution of the present order.

VII. The commander in chief will find pleasure in witnessing every effort of the bishops, or other charitable priests; to ameliorate the lot of their banished brethren.

Signed, BUONAPARTE.

LONDON, March 2.

A pamphlet, under the title of "A View of the causes and consequences of the present War with France," was published on Saturday, with Mr. Erskine's name and authority affixed to it.

Had the limits of our paper permitted, it would have been extremely satisfactory to us to have given extracts from it in this day's publication, as many passages of it are remarkable for great purity of political principle, expressed in elegant and nervous language. Mr. Erskine writes with so much force and spirit, that he impresses on his readers a conviction of his being actuated by the most honourable motives.

The subjects of the pamphlet afford a great diversity of matter, and however Mr. Erskine may differ with other eminent characters, in the conclusions which he draws from his premises, there are few, we believe, that can object to various positions which he lays down in the most clear and constitutional manner. The chief cause of the war he attributes to the neglect of the minister in promoting that parliamentary reform for which he had himself been a zealous advocate; and the author at one time contends, that to reform the acknowledged abuses of government is seasonable and necessary, even in moments of apparent danger. The precise terms of peace are but objects of little weight with him:—it is in the spirit and temper of pacification that he looks for general and permanent tranquility.

With respect to the consequences of the war Mr. Erskine is less diffuse. He is of opinion, whatever may hereafter be the final result of the French revolution, that it will hold out to all regular governments an instructive lesson, not to depart from the great ends of their primitive institutions; while it will at the same time prove an effectual warning to the inhabitants of all nations, not to push the reformations of society beyond the bounds of prudence, and in opposition to the awful examples furnished by recent experience.

March 3.

Government have applied the sum of 6,000l. per week to the relief of the French Emigrants an instance of generosity worthy the nation; and yet so great is the number amongst whom it is divided, that it barely sustains nature.

Perhaps there cannot be a stronger proof of the necessity of some measure being adopted to prevent the exportation of guineas, than the circumstance made known by the Hamburgh mails. The value of a guinea at Hamburgh was equal to six and twenty shillings: Who can doubt then that many persons should be found who would carry on a barter to drain this country of specie.

Morning Papers say, administration have at length, unequivocally rejected the offer of the Prince of Wales to embark for Ireland, as Vicegerent to his Royal Sire over that brave and loyal kingdom.

The number of French Emigrants in England appears, by an exact account authenticated by Government, to be between twelve and thirteen thousand.

March 7.

A letter from Rome, dated on the 2d ult. mentions, that uncommon preparations were making to oppose the progress of the French, by addition to the strength of the forts, and to the number of the arms and of the cannon. The rich give up their pleasure-horses for the use of the artillery.

The King of Naples, according to a letter from Italy of the 11th ult. was on the eve of concluding an offensive and defensive alliance with France, and of purchasing from that power some Provinces of the papal territory, at the expence of eight millions of dollars, of a considerable quantity of corn, and by opening of his harbours to all French ships.

The Republic of Venice is now become seriously apprehensive of danger from the French, and alarmed at the concessions of strong posts, which they are daily compelled to make. The important town of Udino was the last place extorted from them, by the menaces of General Massena.

On the 13th ult. the Princess Augusta of Prussia, daughter to the King, was married to the hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel. On this occasion, the Father of that Prince, the reigning Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, was appointed by the King, Field-Marshal-General of the Prussian army.

The ELDER TREE possesses the following valuable properties:—1. Saving Turnips from the Fly. 2. Preserving Wheat from the Yellows. 3. Preserving Fruit-Trees from the Blight. 4. Preserving Cabbage Plants from Caterpillars. The fact has been ascertained by the Privy Council, in their inquiries relative to the Hessian Fly.—The DWARF ELDER has the most potent effluvia, and it requires no other trouble than to strew the leaves over the ground, or to strike Fruit-trees with the twigs.

From the report made to the House of Commons by the Secret Committee appointed to examine the funds of the Bank, it appears that

Their assets amount to	£ 17,597,280
Their debts to	£ 13,770,390
	£ 3,826,890

Besides their original capital, which was lent to government, amounting to 11,686,800l. and for which they receive 3 per cent.

This gives us an ample and satisfactory account of their solvency; but it would be desirable to know how much of the seventeen millions of assets consists of government paper, in consequence of advances made to them; how much in merchants paper, in consequence of discounts; how much in bullion, and how much in current coin.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) March 18.

The interrupted intercourse with America is sensibly felt. At the Mole, ship bread is so scarce, that a vessel has been despatched here for a supply for his Majesty's ships.

CHARLESTON, March 29.

The ship from India, which arrived the evening before last at the Bar, is the Cleopatra, Capt. Newell, in four months and four days passage from Calcutta. She belongs to Philadelphia.

March 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Thomas's parish, dated 28th inst.

"On Sunday evening last I hardly thought I should ever see you again. Between nine and ten o'clock at night, we had a hail storm here, which lasted about half an hour; after it was over, so that we could venture out to see who was alive, we found the hail six inches deep. The whole of my garden was totally destroyed—peas, that would have been fit to eat in a fortnight, were torn all to pieces, and every thing in the garden underwent the same fate; my rye field, that was all shot out, was cut down just as if it had been done with the scythe; the poor birds were all found dead under the trees; and I saw 20 or 30 partridges that were found by the negroes pelted to death. In short, I never in my time, nor does any person I have conversed with since the storm, remember such an event. There is not a peach left upon any of the trees, every one being beat off by the hail. I measured some of the Hail Stones; they were three inches round."

BALTIMORE, April 10.

A gentleman passenger in the Diana, arrived on Saturday from Guadaloupe, has brought a list of forty-three American vessels, captured and carried into that island, by French ships of war and privateers. The greater part of them having appeared at different times, it does not seem necessary to recapitulate their names here. In the catalogue, however, we remark the fate of the sloop Minerva, of Providence, R. I. from the Coast of Africa, bound to St. Thomas's—vessel and cargo condemned; Capt. and crew in gaol, and to be sent to Martinique as Englishmen.

By the ship James, Captain Smith, arrived on Saturday last, 20 days from Guadaloupe, we learn that no attempt had then been made by the British on that island, and that every preparation was making to repel an attack.—The James was boarded on the 19th ult. by the Vengeur, cutter, belonging to Commodore Barney, which put on board them the Captain and negro belonging to a large and valuable Guineaman, which she had taken a few days before; informed that she was the 43d prize they had taken on that cruise. On the 5th inst fell in with 5 British ships of war off the Capes; papers examined, and vessel dismissed.

April 12.

Arrived this day, the brig Enterprize, Capt. Pease, in eighteen days from Cape-Francois.

Matters still remained in a very unsettled and critical state at the Cape.

Capt. Pease, informs, that the British capture all Americans they come across, bound to the Cape;—but thinks their situation none the worse for that, as they are paid ready cash for their cargoes, and can purchase coffee at 21 sols.——Was boarded by a British man of war, who said he was one of Barney's Birds; but, on examining his papers, let him proceed, without unnecessary detention.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

William Vans Murray, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Batavian Republic, left this city on Sunday last on the ship Good Friends, for Amsterdam.—Mr. Dandrige, formerly Secretary to General Washington, is his Secretary.

Mr. Cobbett has been challenged by a Capt. Spring, a friend to Mr. Munroe, for some reflections published on the latter gentleman: The challenge was not accepted, but information given to the Mayor—and warrants were issued for securing Captain S. and a Mr. Fowler, who delivered the challenge.

April 12.

Extract of a letter from Martinico, dated March 16th.

"We are now making every possible exertion to prepare an armament to proceed against some of the French and Spanish colonies—Guadaloupe is conjectured to be the object, and no doubt is entertained, but that it will be conquered. Should this happen, the British will be in possession of all islands to windward of St. Domingo, consequently nothing may be apprehended from the French cruisers."

April 15.

On Friday the 7th instant, a seafaring man, who had bought an old Pistol at Gonaives arrived at his lodgings near Almond street, and seeing a man snapping a musket at different people in a jocular way, bethought himself of his pistol, which, taking from his chest he primed, and affixed to it a new flint, when, dreadful to relate, after he had snapped it at several persons, it went off, and took from society, a worthy young man, about nineteen years of age, of the name of David Harrington.

It is to be hoped this, with the many other instances of a like nature, may prevent the foolish custom of wantonly playing with those dangerous machines.

NEW-YORK, April 11.

It is currently reported and believed, by almost every old woman in this city, that in a certain town in New-Jersey, a company of young people of both sexes assembled at a public house, with a design to have a dance. Some of the company very imprudently and wickedly swore they would lengthen their dance to eternity.—Fate, it seems, has sanctioned their oath: For it is now more than thirty days since the ball commenced, and they have not yet been able to stop, though their feet are worn off to their ancles by excessive shuffling.—What renders the story still more interesting and probable, is, the fiddler is said to be the very identical French Colonel, celebrated by Mr. Wilcocks, in his most ingenious and tremendous publications.

April 14.

The Pope has remitted to England the modest sum of 600,000l. sterling——he will doubtless take refuge with the Defender of the Faith. His kingdom is no longer of this world.

Extract of a letter from Port au Prince, dated 7th March, to a merchant in this city.

"Our Admiral wishes all vessels from America bound to the Mole, to make this Island about C. Francois, where some part of the squadron will continue to cruise—and the American vessels will be seen into the Mole by some of the light ships of war, as it is now almost impossible for the trade to pass Tortuga for the numerous rowboats the enemy have out—and you know all Americans are now good prizes to them, and Port-de-Paix a handy port to send them into."

April 17.

The following is from the Scots Chronicle, Glasgow, March 7, received by the ships Ohio and Fanny arrived on Saturday. The intelligence is from London, under the intermediate date, of the 3d to the 7th of March, of which we had no papers [viz. the 4th, 5th, and 6th] The object of this fleet is most probably to make a conjunction with the French. By going *(North about)* they may yet fall in with some of the British Squadrons which it appears were out.

The following important intelligence was received in London, Saturday forenoon:—March 4.

Glenmore, off the Texel, the 2d of March, Half past one, P. M.

By the Seagull, bearing home Capt. Duff's despatches, I inform you as an article of news, that the Dutch Fleet has this day left the Texel. There are 18 sail now in our sight, standing to the northward. In the Texel we saw 22 ready for sea, some days back, twelve of which were of the line, and I much fear will escape our fleet.—We follow this fleet alone for some time, till we can ascertain their purposes.

Lord Bridport, with thirteen sail of the line, sailed from St. Helen's on Thursday morning.

Yarmouth, March 2.

A vessel, belonging to Admiral Onslow's fleet here, which had been sent out to reconnoitre, has returned with advice, that the Dutch fleet of men of war, with 100 sail of vessels, supposed to be transports, are under sail off the Texel.

A new Treaty of Commerce is said to have been concluded between Great-Britain and Russia, at Petersburgh, on the 20th February last.

April 20.

Thomas Paine has lately published a work in Paris, entitled, "*Agrarian Justice*; being a plan for meliorating the condition of Man, &c."——It has been reprinted in London.

From the Gazette of the United States.

Caution to Americans.

It is currently reported that the French Conſuls in the United States, in order to arreſt trade from the freebooters of St. Domingo, have offered to grant paſſports to our fellow-citizens, to go with proviſions to their Iſlands!—Many of our merchants know, by ſorrowful experience, that the ſtrongeſt recommendations given them by the late miniſter, Mr. Adet, did not ſave their property, on its arrival at St. Domingo, from the rapacity of the agents of the French Republic; who, after taking their cargoes without paying for them, informed the ſupercargoes and maſters, that "the powers of the miniſter were diſtinct from their's, and that neither *He nor any of the officers of the French Republic reſident in the United States*, had any authority or controul over them, or the meaſures they might think proper to adopt"—which being told to Mr. Adet, he acknowledged that he had only the power to *recommend* what he thought moſt conducive to the intereſt of the Republic in thoſe parts.

From a Liverpool paper

THE LARGEST OX IN ENGLAND.

This is the greateſt curioſity ever exhibited in this kingdom.—He was bred and fed by H. Pierce, Eſq; M. P. of Beadle. He is nine ſeven years old, is ſix yards and three quarters long, ſix yards round the cheſt, and upwards of nineteen hands high, twelve feet ſix inches from his cheek to his buttock, five feet ſix inches from the top of his ſhoulder to his briſket, and three feet two inches between his hips:—He is of a beautiful colour, and his ſhape is amazing handſome, and weighs upwards of two tons five hundred and eight pounds, which is five hundred pounds heavier than any ever ſhewn to the public in the three kingdoms.

THE PAPAL TROOPS.

An Engliſh gentleman, who lately returned from Rome, was a witneſs to the army of St. Peter's going through their military exercife.—They were drawn up rank and file, with their arms in their hands, the commanding officer ſtanding in front, and looking with delight at their martial appearance. He drew out his ſnuff box—one of the men, with much gravity, marched out of the ranks, requeſted a pinch—took it—bowed, and fell back in the line. The ſame ceremony was gone through by two others. A German who was preſent, highly gratified with the eaſy evolutions, ſaid the late King of Pruſſia had many enemies—but if any of them wiſhed him to have the greateſt puniſhment that could be inflicted on man, they would pray that he might paſs through one of the tranſmigrations believed by Pythagoras, be turned into a drill ſerjeant, and exerciſe the Pope's troops for twelve months!

ALBANY, March 31.

A treaty has the preſent week been held in this city, between commiſſioners on the part of this ſtate, and certain agents of the Mohawk tribe of Indians, in preſence of the honourable Iſaac Smith, (chief juſtice of the ſtate of New Jerſey) commiſſioner appointed for the purpoſe by the preſident of the United States. The particulars of the treaty we have not learned, but are informed that a full and entire ceſſion of all the lands claimed by the Mohawks within our juriſdiction, has been made to the people of this ſtate.

Our commiſſioners were the honourable Egbert Benſon, Ezrael Hommedieu, and Abraham Ten Broeck, Eſqrs.

The noted colonel Joſeph Brandt and captain John, were the Indian agents—They yeſterday took ſeats in the Weſtern ſtage on their return to the Indian country.

BOSTON, April 13

PETER PORCUPINE—otherwiſe W. COBBETT,

By ſome recent publications, has drawn upon him the particular diſpleaſure of Governor MIFFLIN. He ridiculed the pageantry which attended the arrival of the French frigate *Ambuſcade* at *Philadelphia*; and after other citizens, whom he deſcribes as eager to be preſent to welcome her, and happy to procure a plank or a place on a bowſprit for the purpoſe.—He ſpeaks of *Pennſylvania's Governor*, and ſays, "The Governor of Pennſylvania (who, God knows, is not the moſt diſcreet, or leaſt ridiculous of mortals, at the beſt of times) ſeemed abſolutely bereft of his ſenſes. In fact, *His Excellency* looked like a fellow ſtaring drunk; whether with joy, or with grog, or with raw rum, I do not pretend to ſay, but he really went on like a bedlamite. The inſtant the charming *Ambuſcade* appeared in ſight, out he drew his ſhining blade, as valiantly as he could have *drawn on the bank*"

He then notices an entertainment, given by *Captain* BOMPARD, *to His Excellency, &c.* and adds,

"As the American citizens were preparing to leave the frigate, Citizen DUPONT, the *boatſwain*, addreſſed them in the name of his meſſmates, in a ſpeech replete with patriotic ſentiments *preſſed with feeling*. The Governor made an *appropriate reply*." From BACHE. *Remarking*,

"This ſcene put one in mind of Congreve's deſcription of a Counteſs drinking in a cellar with a hackney coachman. Not that I would inſinuate, that *Citizen Dupont*, or any of his meſſmates, were black-guards any more than *His Excellency*, or poſſeſſed with leſs ſentiment of "*preſſed* with feeling." I dare ſay they were very well met, and if they continued together to this day, it might have been a lucky thing for us. From my ſoul I do not think we ſhould have been worſted if one of *Citizen Dupont's* meſſmates had become head hog at trough in poor Pennſylvania.

Reſentment diſcovered by his Excellency's friends produced the ſubſequent publications.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 6.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Whereas a perſon called at my houſe this morning, and told the lad that ſerves in my ſhop, that if I publiſhed any more pieces about the Governor of Pennſylvania, there was a *party* ready to inflict vengeance on me (or words to the ſame effect)—this is to inform the ſaid *party* that I will continue to publiſh whatſoever pieces I pleaſe about the Governor of Pennſylvania; that my publications ſhall be circumſcribed by the *law*, and by the law alone; that I deſpiſe menaces of every deſcription, and that, let who will be a ſlave, I am reſolved to be free.—The impertinent bearer of the above threat ought to have left his name, that it might have been communicated to the public.

Wm. COBBETT.

APRIL 7.

In yeſterday's Gazette I informed the public of the unwarrantable and baſe attempt that has been made to intimidate me from publiſhing ſtrictures on the conduct and character of the Governor of Pennſylvania. I have ſince been given to underſtand, through various channels, that a knot of villains have *formed a plan* for aſſaſſinating me.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

GENTLEMEN,

The CENSOR would have been delivered this morning; but as from appearances, my cruel Perſecutors may probably not ſuffer me to live to write another, the preſent one is put off for a few days, for the purpoſe of inſerting my LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT. It conſiſts of a vaſt number of items, ſome of which the notary is a good deal puzzled with. This will cauſe ſome little delay; but, as a compenſation, I promiſe that you, gentlemen, ſhall not be forgotten.

Wm. COBBETT.

BACHE, the Editor of the *Aurora*, in Philadelphia, according to a publication of *his own*, was lately aſſaulted in a very violent manner on board the frigate building near that city. He was on board with ſome *friends*, to obſerve the progreſs made in completing the frigate, her accommodations, &c. when he was attacked by young Mr. HUMPHREYS, ſon of the maſter builder, with a declaration, that he had declared the ſhip carpenters were drunk, and had publiſhed many tory pieces. BACHE with great difficulty made his eſcape from the veſſel.

April 17.

Capt. Coit, arrived yeſterday in 49 days from Amſterdam, informs, that Mr. Pinckney had reached Amſterdam, having been ordered from the French territory by the Directory of the Gallic Republic—he arrived there four days previous to the ſailing of the John and Mary. Capt. Coit converſed with the American Conſul at Amſterdam, and learnt from him, that it was the opinion of Mr. Pinckney, an amicable adjuſtment of the preſent miſunderſtanding between the two Republics would ſhortly take place

A ſufficient number of votes have been returned to the Secretary's office, to make it certain, that the Hon. INCREASE SUMNER is elected Governor, and his Honour MOSES GILL, Lieut. Governor of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

PORTLAND, April 13.

A ſhip's Letter which was ſent from Briſtol in England, to Halifax in Nova Scotia, arrived laſt week at the Poſt Office in this town in a Mail from *Scooduc*. *Scooduc* is a Poſt town on the Eaſterly confines of the United States to which place it was ſent from Halifax by poſt—Thus a regular conveyance is eſtabliſhed and opened from the place laſt mentioned to this place, and ſo to every other Poſt Town in this government.

The Mail was five days coming from Halifax to Scooduc, and thirteen days from Scooduc here.

NEWPORT, APRIL 25.

At the annual Town Meeting, on Wedneſday laſt, the following Gentlemen were choſen to repreſent this Town in General Aſſembly, viz. GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; Mr. NICHOLAS TAYLOR. Mr. JOHN L. BOSS. Col. ARCHIBALD CRARY, Colonel WILLIAM TEW, and Mr. ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

The following Gentlemen are choſen to repreſent the Town of Providence, viz.

WELCOME ARNOLD Eſq; JOHN SMITH, Eſq; Mr. THOMAS P. IVES, and JAMES BURRILL, jun. Eſq.

Laſt Wedneſday Morning, between Three and Four o'Clock, a ſmart Shock of an Earthquake was felt in the Town of Providence, attended by a rumbling Noiſe like diſtant Thunder, which ſeemed to progreſs from Eaſt to Weſt.

The Collectors of the Cuſtoms have received circular Inſtructions (of the 8th of April) from the Secretary of the Treaſury, to prevent the ſailing of all Veſſels *armed in the United States*, except ſuch as are bound for the Eaſt-Indies, until otherwiſe directed by Congreſs.

The Quaker's Relief Bill was brought forward in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons on the 24th of February laſt. A Debate of conſiderable Length took Place, when Serjeant Adair went through the Clauſes of the Bill, proving there was nothing alarming, as had been ſtated, in them, but of a beneficial Tendency; and that ſuch and ſuch Inſinuations ſhould not be introduced ſpeaking of the pacific Sects. On the Queſtion, the Houſe was equally divided, and the Speaker giving the caſting Vote in its Favour, it went into a Committee, and was re committed for a future Day.

The Principle of this Bill is, a Claim to the Support of the Legiſlature. It is oppoſed on the Ground that religious Opinions, which affect the Civil Rights of Property, ought not to have this Claim.

Reſpecting the National Debt of England!!!

A Wager of a very curious Nature, and involving a great Nicety of Calculation, was determined on Wedneſday laſt.—The Subject was the National Debt, and the Queſtion was, How many Ton Weight of Ten Pound Bank Notes would be ſufficient to pay it?—After an accurate Inveſtigation, it was clearly proved, by the Umpire, that taking each Bank Note at Thirteen Grains, being the average Weight, and the National Debt Two Hundred and Eighty Millions, it would require Twenty one Ton Three Hundred Weight, or Six Waggon Loads of Ten Pound Bank Notes to diſcharge it. [*Eng Pap*]

A Correſpondent remarks, that in 1790, the above Wager was made; ſince which period—during his Britannic Majeſty's "*Juſt and Neceſſary War*"—he imagines that it muſt have been augmented to an enormous Amount—As it is evident, that its Preſſure has been ſo great, as to crack the main Beam of the National Bank;—in Conſequence of which alarming Conſideration, the Wiſe Heads of the Nation has been ſummoned together—and it appears, the Reſult of their profound Reſearches into the Cauſes—reads thus—"It is our Opinion, that we have imprudently ſquandered an immenſe Sum, in Support of a "Juſt and Neceſſary War;"—and, If his Majeſty pleaſes, We think it eſſential to fix Props under the ſplit Beam—which with the Addition of a few Political Manœuvres (in order to dupe the People) will yet enable us to make an honourable Peace, with thoſe ſad Rogues the Republicans of France."

MARRIED] At Providence, Mr. CHRISTOPHER C. OLNEY, to Miſs ABIGAIL DEXTER, Daughter of Col. Knight Dexter.

DIED.]—At Philadelphia, on the 11th inſt. Miſs SARAH PEMBERTON, Daughter of Mr. Joſeph Pemberton, deceaſed, late of that City.

Boſton, April 21, 1797.

"Departed this Life on the 17th inſtant, Mrs. ALICE WIGHT, 35 Years of Age, the amiable Companion of the Rev. *Henry Wight*, of this Town. Her Funeral was attended Yeſterday, by a large Number of weeping Friends, and Eight of the neighbouring Clergymen, as Pall Bearers, viz. Rev. Mr. *Uſher*, Rev. Dr. *Hitchcock*, Rev. Mr. *Shephard*, Rev. Mr. *Wilſon* Rev. Mr. *Hill*, Rev. Mr. *Baker*, Rev. Mr. *Briggs* and Mr. *Watſon*. A well adapted Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. *Hitchcock*, from *John* 14: 1. *Let not your Heart be troubled, ye believe in God; believe alſo in me.*" Theſe were her Reſources in the immediate View of Death, ſo that ſhe bore her laſt Illneſs with Chriſtian Fortitude, and cheerfully reſigned her Spirit into the Hand of the Father of Spirits.—To all whom ſhe was known, ſhe was beloved as a Chriſtian, a Mother, and a Wife; and left to the World a fair Example of Chriſtian Imitation."

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, April 24.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Friendſhip, Peterſon,	New York
—— Farmer, Hawley,	Boſton
CLEARED,	*for*
Brig Eliza, Turner,	Havanna
Schooner Juno, Earl,	Gonaives
Sloop Reliance, Phillips,	Havanna
—— Lively, Collins,	New-York
—— Sea Flower, Mowry,	Ditto
—— Harriot, Carr,	Alexandria
—— Nancy, Mathewſon,	Boſton
—— Farmer, Hawley,	Fanfield

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the 11th of MAY next, will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premiſes, the Fee of the LOT of LAND, with a DWELLING HOUSE thereon, ſituate in Newport, late belonging to CLARKE BROWN, deceaſed. Said Lot is Three Hundred and Fourteen Feet in Length, and Twenty-five Feet in Breadth.

Newport, 21ſt April, 1797.

State of Rhode-Iſland &c.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

THE Creditors of EBENEZER WING, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, Painter, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, on the firſt Wedneſday in May next; then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition there pending, for the Benefit of the Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

Witneſs, H. SHERBURNE, *Dep. Secry.*

Candell's improv'd Balſam of Honey.

THE Subſcribers have juſt imported from London, and are now ſelling, at their Medicine Store, in Thames-ſtreet, by Wholeſale and Retail, that highly celebrated Medicine, called——"CUNDELL'S IMPROVED BALSAM OF HONEY"—for radically curing the moſt inveterate *Coughs, Colds Aſthmas* and *Conſumptions*.

JAMES TAYLOR, & Co.

Newport, April 24, 1797.

N. B. Drugs, Medicines, Spices, Painters' Colours, and Dyeſtuffs, as uſual.—Alſo, Spice Bitters of a ſuperior Quality, by the Single, Dozen, or larger Quantity.

All Perſons having any Demands againſt the Town of Newport, are hereby requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber, on or before the 10th of May next, that they may be laid before the Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Town's Debts.

EDMUND TOWNSEND,
Town-Treaſurer.

Newport, April 25, 1797.

Flying Cauldron

WILL Cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of Major CALEB CARR's, at Weſt-Greenwich.—He is a Bright Bay, 16 Hands high, Five Years old this Spring, Three-Quarters blooded.——He is a clear Trotter, is well proportioned, and his Carriage in general, equal to any Horſe in the State.

Weſt-Greenwich, April 21, 1797.

WAS taken up adrift, full of Water, a few Days ſince, in the Bay between Providence and Briſtol, a large Oak MOSES BOAT.——The Owner, by applying to the Subſcriber, deſcribing the ſaid Boat, and paying Charges, may have her again.

CORNELIUS ROSE.

Wareham, April 19, 1797.

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the beſt Quality, by the Hogſhead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

SCHOOL.

WANTED to teach a ſmall School, a Man of a good moral Character, who can teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for which generous Wages will be given. Whoever is diſpoſed to undertake that Truſt, may apply to

BENJAMIN GARDINER.

Middletown, April 3, 1797.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

At his Shop, at the upper End of the Town,

FRESH HAY-SEED from the State of Vermont, viz.——

Clover, Herd's, Red-Top, and Burden's Graſs-Seed.

Alſo—all Sorts of Weſt India GOODS—at the loweſt Price for Caſh.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,
MADE and SOLD, by

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly oppoſite Mr. Thomas Green & Son's *at the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Buſineſs, as uſual, with Fidelity and Deſpatch——and will ſell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Conveniency of theſe OVENS in roaſting Meat—or Cookery of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins.

Likewiſe, GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their Cuſtom, and wiſhes a Continuance of the ſame.

From the Gazette of the United States.

Caution to Americans.

It is currently reported that the French Consuls in the United States, in order to arrest famine from the freebooters of St. Domingo, have offered to grant passports to our fellow-citizens, to go with provisions to their Islands!—Many of our merchants know, by sorrowful experience, that the strongest recommendations given them by the late minister, Mr. Adet, did not save their property, on its arrival at St. Domingo, from the rapacity of the agents of the French Republic; who, after taking their cargoes without paying for them, informed the supercargoes and masters, that "the powers of the minister were distinct from their's, and that neither *He nor any of the officers of the French Republic resident in the United States*, had any authority or controul over them, or the measures they might think proper to adopt"—which being told to Mr. Adet, he acknowledged that he had only the power to *recommend* what he thought most conducive to the interest of the Republic in those parts.

—

From a Liverpool paper

THE LARGEST OX IN ENGLAND.

This is the greatest curiosity ever exhibited in this kingdom.—He was bred and fed by H. Pierce, Esq; M. P. of Beadle. He is rising seven years old, is six yards and three quarters long, six yards round the chest, and upwards of nineteen hands high, twelve feet six inches from his cheek to his buttock, five feet six inches from the top of his shoulder to his brisket, and three feet two inches between his hips:—He is of a beautiful colour, and his shape is amazing handsome, and weighs upwards of two tons five hundred and eight pounds, which is five hundred pounds heavier than any ever shewn to the public in the three kingdoms.

—

THE PAPAL TROOPS.

An English gentleman, who lately returned from Rome, was a witness to the army of St. Peter's going through their military exercise.—They were drawn up rank and file, with their arms in their hands, the commanding officer standing in front, and looking with delight at their martial appearance. He drew out his snuff-box—one of the men, with much gravity, marched out of the ranks, requested a pinch—took it—bowed, and fell back in the line. The same ceremony was gone through by two others. A German who was present, highly gratified with the easy evolutions, said the late King of Prussia had many enemies—but if any of them wished him to have the greatest punishment that could be inflicted on man, they would pray that he might pass through one of the transmigrations believed by Pythagoras, be turned into a drill serjeant, and exercise the Pope's troops for twelve months!

ALBANY, March 31.

A treaty has the present week been held in this city, between commissioners on the part of this state, and certain agents of the Mohawk tribe of Indians, in presence of the honourable Isaac Smith, (chief justice of the state of New Jersey) commissioner appointed for the purpose by the president of the United States. The particulars of the treaty we have not learned, but are informed that a full and entire cession of all the lands claimed by the Mohawks within our jurisdiction, has been made to the people of this state.

Our commissioners were the honourable Egbert Benson, Ezrael Hommedieu, and Abraham Ten Broeck, Esqrs.

The noted colonel Joseph Brandt and captain John, were the Indian agents—They yesterday took seats in the Western stage on their return to the Indian country.

BOSTON, April 18.

PETER PORCUPINE—otherwise W. COBBETT,

By some recent publications, has drawn upon him the particular displeasure of Governor MIFFLIN. He ridiculed the pageantry which attended the arrival of the French frigate *Ambuscade* at *Philadelphia*; and after other citizens, whom he describes as eager to be present to welcome her, and happy to procure a plank or a place on a bowsprit for the purpose.—He speaks of *Pennsylvania's Governor*, and says, "The Governor of Pennsylvania (who, God knows, is not the most discreet, or least ridiculous of mortals, at the best of times) seemed absolutely bereft of his reason. In fact, *His Excellency* looked like a fellow staring drunk; whether with joy, or with grog, or with raw rum, I do not pretend to say, but he really went on like a bedlamite. The instant the charming *Ambuscade* appeared in sight, out he drew his shining blade, as valiantly as he could have *drawn on the bank*."

He then notices an entertainment, given by *Captain* BOMPARD, *to His Excellency, &c.* and adds,

"As the American citizens were preparing to leave the frigate, Citizen DUPONT, the *boatswain*, addressed them in the name of his messmates, in a speech replete with patriotic sentiments *pressed with feeling*. The Governor made an *appropriate reply*." From BACHE. *Remarking*,

"This scene put one in mind of Congreve's description of a Countess drinking in a cellar with a hackney coachman. Not that I would insinuate, that *Citizen Dupont*, or any of his messmates, were black-guards any more than *His Excellency*, or possessed with less sentiment "*pressed* with feeling." I dare say they were very well met, and if they continued together to this day, it might have been a lucky thing for us. From my soul I do not think we should have been worsted if one of *Citizen Dupont's* messmates had become head hog at trough in poor Pennsylvania.

Resentment discovered by his Excellency's friends produced the subsequent publications.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 6.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Whereas a person called at my house this morning, and told the lad that serves in my shop, that if I published any more pieces about the Governor of Pennsylvania, there was a *party* ready to inflict vengeance on me (or words to the same effect)—this is to inform the said *party* that I will continue to publish whatsoever pieces I please about the Governor of Pennsylvania; that my publications shall be circumscribed by the *law*, and by the law alone; that I despise menaces of every description, and that, let who will be a slave, I am resolved to be free.—The impertinent bearer of the above threat ought to have left his name, that it might have been communicated to the public.

Wm. COBBETT.

APRIL 7.

In yesterday's Gazette I informed the public of the unwarrantable and base attempt that has been made to intimidate me from publishing strictures on the conduct and character of the Governor of Pennsylvania. I have since been given to understand, through various channels, that a knot of villains have *formed a plan* for assaulting me.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

GENTLEMEN,

The CENSOR would have been delivered this morning; but as from appearances, my cruel Persecutors may probably not suffer me to live to write another, the present one is put off for a few days, for the purpose of inserting my LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT. It consists of a vast number of items, some of which the notary is a good deal puzzled with. This will cause some little delay; but, as a compensation, I promise that you, gentlemen, shall not be forgotten.

Wm. COBBETT.

BACHE, the Editor of the *Aurora*, in Philadelphia, according to a publication of *his own*, was lately assaulted in a very violent manner on board the frigate building near that city. He was on board with some *friends*, to observe the progress made in completing the frigate, her accommodations, &c. when he was attacked by young Mr. HUMPHREYS, son of the master builder, with a declaration, that he had declared the ship carpenters were drunken sots, and published many tory pieces. BACHE, with great difficulty made his escape from the vessel.

April 17.

Capt. Coit, arrived yesterday in 49 days from Amsterdam, informs, that Mr. Pinckney had reached Amsterdam, having been ordered from the French territory by the Directory of the Gallic Republic—he arrived there four days previous to the sailing of the John and Mary. Capt. Coit conversed with the American Consul at Amsterdam, and learnt from him, that it was the opinion of Mr. Pinckney, an amicable adjustment of the present misunderstanding between the two Republics would shortly take place.

A sufficient number of votes have been returned to the Secretary's office, to make it certain, that the Hon. INCREASE SUMNER is elected Governor, and his Honour MOSES GILL, Lieut. Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PORTLAND, April 13.

A ship's Letter which was sent from Bristol in England, to Halifax in Nova Scotia, arrived last week at the Post Office in this town in a Mail from *Scooduc*. *Scooduc* is a Post town on the Easterly confines of the United States to which place it was sent from Halifax by post—Thus a regular conveyance is established and opened from the place last mentioned to this place, and so to every other Post Town in this government.

The Mail was five days coming from Halifax to Scooduc, and thirteen days from Scooduc here.

NEWPORT, APRIL 25.

At the annual Town Meeting, on Wednesday last, the following Gentlemen were chosen to represent this Town in General Assembly, viz. GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; Mr. NICHOLAS TAYLOR. Mr. JOHN L. BOSS. Col. ARCHIBALD CRARY, Colonel WILLIAM TEW, and Mr. ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

The following Gentlemen are chosen to represent the Town of Providence, viz.

WELCOME ARNOLD Esq; JOHN SMITH, Esq; Mr. THOMAS P. IVES, and JAMES BURRILL, jun. Esq.

Last Wednesday Morning, between Three and Four o'Clock, a smart Shock of an Earthquake was felt in the Town of Providence, attended by a rumbling Noise like distant Thunder, which seemed to progress from East to West.

The Collectors of the Customs have received circular Instructions (of the 8th of April) from the Secretary of the Treasury, to prevent the sailing of all Vessels *armed in the United States*, except such as are bound for the East-Indies, until otherwise directed by Congress.

The Quaker's Relief Bill was brought forward in the British House of Commons on the 24th of February last. A Debate of considerable Length took Place, when Serjeant Adair went through the Clauses of the Bill, proving there was nothing alarming, as had been stated, in them, but of a beneficial Tendency; and that such and such Insinuations should not be introduced speaking of the pacific Sects. On the Question, the House was equally divided, and the Speaker giving the casting Vote in its Favour, it went into a Committee, and was re committed for a future Day.

The Principle of this Bill is, a Claim to the Support of the Legislature. It is opposed on the Ground that religious Opinions, which affect the Civil Rights of Property, ought not to have this Claim.

Respecting the National Debt of England!!!

A Wager of a very curious Nature, and involving a great Nicety of Calculation, was determined on Wednesday last.—The Subject was the National Debt, and the Question was, How many Ton Weight of Ten Pound Bank Notes would be sufficient to pay it?—After an accurate Investigation, it was clearly proved, by the Umpire, that taking each Bank Note at Thirteen Grains, being the average Weight, and the National Debt Two Hundred and Eighty Millions, it would require Twenty one Ton Three Hundred Weight, or Six Waggon Loads of Ten Pound Bank Notes to discharge it. [*Eng Pap*]

A Correspondent remarks, that in 1790, the above Wager was made; since which Period—during his Britannic Majesty's "*Just and Necessary War*"—he imagines that it must have been augmented to an enormous Amount—As it is evident, that its Pressure has been so great, as to crack the main Beam of the National Bank;—in Consequence of which alarming Consideration, the Wise Heads of the Nation has been summoned together—and it appears, the Result of their profound Researches into the Causes—reads thus—"It is our Opinion, that we have imprudently squandered an immense Sum, in Support of a "Just and Necessary War;"—and, If his Majesty pleases, We think it essential to fix Props under the split Beam—which with the Addition of a few Political Manœuvres (in order to dupe the People) will yet enable us to make an honourable Peace, with those sad Rogues the Republicans of France."

MARRIED] - At Providence, Mr. CHRISTOPHER C. OLNEY, to Miss ABIGAIL DEXTER, Daughter of Col. Knight Dexter.

DIED.]—At Philadelphia, on the 11th Inst. Miss SARAH PEMBERTON, Daughter of Mr. Joseph Pemberton, deceased, late of that City.

Bristol, April 21, 1797.

"Departed this Life on the 17th instant, Mrs. ALICE WIGHT, 35 Years of Age, the amiable Companion of the Rev. *Henry Wight*, of this Town. Her Funeral was attended Yesterday, by a large Number of weeping Friends, and Eight of the neighbouring Clergymen, as Pall Bearers, viz. Rev. Mr. *Usher*, Rev. Dr. *Hitchcock*, Rev. Mr. *Shephard*, Rev. Mr. *Wilson* Rev. Mr. *Hill*, Rev. Mr. *Baker*, Rev. Mr. *Briggs* and Mr. *Watson*. A well adapted Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. *Hitchcock*, from *John* 14: 1. *Let not your Heart be troubled, ye believe in God; believe also in me.*" These were her Resources in the immediate View of Death, so that she bore her last Illness with Christian Fortitude, and cheerfully resigned her Spirit into the Hand of the Father of Spirits.—To all whom she was known, she was beloved as a Christian, a Mother, and a Wife; and left to the World a fair Example of Christian Imitation."

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, April 24.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Friendship, Peterson,	New York
—— Farmer, Hawley,	Boston
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Eliza, Turner,	Havanna
Schooner Juno, Earl,	Gonaives
Sloop Reliance, Phillips,	Havanna
—— Lively, Collins,	New-York
—— Sea Flower, Mowry,	Ditto
—— Harriot, Carr,	Alexandria
—— Nancy, Mathewson,	Boston
—— Farmer, Hawley,	Fairfield

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the 11th of MAY next, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, the Fee of the LOT of LAND, with a DWELLING HOUSE thereon, situate in Newport, late belonging to CLARKE BROWN, deceased. Said Lot is Three Hundred and Fourteen Feet in Length, and Twenty-five Feet in Breadth.

Newport, 21st April, 1797.

State of Rhode-Island &c.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

THE Creditors of EBENEZER WING, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, Painter, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday in May next; then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition there pending, for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

Witness, H. SHERBURNE, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Candell's improv'd Balsam of Honey.

THE Subscribers have just imported from London, and are now selling, at their Medicine Store, in Thames-street, by Wholesale and Retail, that highly celebrated Medicine, called—"CUNDELL'S IMPROVED BALSAM OF HONEY"—for radically curing the most inveterate *Coughs, Colds Asthmas* and *Consumptions*.

JAMES TAYLOR, & Co.

Newport, April 24, 1797.

N. B. Drugs, Medicines, Spices, Painters Colours, and Dyestuffs, as usual.—Also, Spice Bitters of a superior Quality, by the Single, Dozen, or larger Quantity.

All Persons having any Demands against the Town of Newport, are hereby requested to bring them in to the Subscriber, on or before the 10th of May next, that they may be laid before the Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Town's Debts.

EDMUND TOWNSEND,
Town-Treasurer.

Newport, April 25, 1797.

Flying Cauldron

WILL Cover this Season, at the Stable of Major CALEB CARR'S, at West-Greenwich.—He is a Bright Bay, 16 Hands high, Five Years old this Spring, Three-Quarters blooded.—He is a clear Trotter, is well proportioned, and his Carriage in general, equal to any Horse in the State.

West-Greenwich, April 21, 1797.

WAS taken up adrift, full of Water, a few Days since, in the Bay between Providence and Bristol, a large Oak MOSES BOAT.—The Owner, by applying to the Subscriber, describing the said Boat, and paying Charges, may have her again.

CORNELIUS ROSE.

Wareham, April 19, 1797.

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality, by the Hogshead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

SCHOOL.

WANTED to teach a small School, a Man of a good moral Character, who can teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for which generous Wages will be given. Whoever is disposed to undertake that Trust, may apply to

BENJAMIN GARDINER.

Middletown, April 3, 1797.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

At his Shop, at the upper End of the Town,

FRESH HAY-SEED from the State of Vermont, viz.—Clover, Herd's, Red-Top, and Burden's Grass-Seed.

Also—all Sorts of West India GOODS—at the lowest Price for Cash.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,
MADE and SOLD, by

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Sons *at the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Business, as usual, with Fidelity and Despatch——and will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Conveniency of these OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

Likewise, GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his sincere Thanks to those who have favoured him with their Custom, and wishes a Continuance of the same.

To Dropsical Men.

A JOLLY, brave toper, who could not forbear,
(Though his life was in danger) old port and stale beer,
Gave the Doctor, the hearing, but still would drink on,
Till the dropsy had swell'd him as big as a ton;
The more he took physick the worse still he grew,
And tapping was now the last thing he could do.
Affairs at this crisis, and Doctors come down,
He began to consider—to send for his son.
"Tom, see by what cowrse I've thirteen'd my life,
I'm leaving this world, ere I'm forty and five;
More than probable 'tis, that in twenty-four hours,
This manor, this house, and estate will be yours;
My early excesses may teach you this truth,
That 'tis waking for death, to drink hard in one's youth.—
Says Tom (who's a lad of a generous spirit,
And not like young rakes, who're in haste to inherit)
"Sir, don't be disheartened; altho' it be true
Th' operation is painful, and hazardous too,
'Tis no more than what many a man has gone thro'.
And then, as for years, you may yet be call'd young,
Your life after this may be happy and long."
"Don't flatter me, Tom," was the father's reply,
With a sigh in his mouth, and a tear in his eye;
"Too well by experience, my vessels, thou know'st,
No sooner are tapp'd, but they give up the ghost."

Original New-England Anecdote.

RICHES may be entailed, and nobility may become hereditary. Wit and wisdom can never be made heir looms. There are few names more respectable among the patriarchs of Massachusetts, than Governor Dudley and Judge Sewall, yet, the former had a daughter, who could scarce keep out of the fire and water, and the latter a son of equal abilities. The prudence of the old gentlemen intermarried these wiseacres. In due time after the marriage Judge Sewall, then sitting at the council board in Boston, received a letter, informing him that his daughter-in-law was delivered of a fine son; he communicated the billet to the Governor, who after perusing it, observed, with archness, "brother Sewall, I am thinking how we shall contrive to prevent this grandson of ours from being as great a fool, as his father." "Let me alone," retorted Judge Sewall, "I believe, brother Dudley, we must not let him suck his mothers."

The following singular Anecdote is extracted from a late British publication.

The father of the present Duke of Norfolk, who had no particular antipathy to wine, used to drink much of it, with a certain friend of his, on this singular account:—When drunk, he always lost his voice—on the contrary, his friend retained his voice, but lost his legs—so the Duke, though he had lost his voice, sang the bell; and his friend, who could not move, called for more wine.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houses, Store Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

THE Subscriber, Wife to WILLIAM HAMMOND, of Newport, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island hereby gives Notice to all whom it may concern—That from a long Indisposition, my said Husband hath been rendered unable to take Care of himself, Family and Property—Therefore, with the Advice of his Relations and Friends, I have been empowered by the General Assembly, by and with the Consent of the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, to take Care of him, his Family, and Property; and in his Name to transact all Business respecting him and his Estate.—I therefore call on all Persons, having any Demands against my said Husband, WILLIAM HAMMOND, to exhibit the same without Delay; and all Persons indebted to him, to call and settle the same as soon as possible with me, who hath full Power to give and receive Discharges, and transact all Business that respects my Husband and Property, which I shall do with the Advice of his and my Friends.

LUCY HAMMOND.

Newport, April 12 1797.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
Newport, April 7, 1797.

THE Creditors of CONSTANT BOWEN, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Shipwright, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the first Wednesday in May next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition there pending, for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

Witness, H. SHERBURNE, *Dep. Sec'y.*

Job Shearman

INFORMS his Friends and Customers he has removed a few Doors South of the Brick Market, directly opposite V. Wightman's—Where he has for Sale, most Articles in the Grocery Line.—Also a New Supply of Cloth and Morocco Shoes, Mens' and Childrens' Leather Ditto; Waterspun Cotton Yarn and Twist, and Cotton Wool, as cheap as can be had at Providence, by Retail; Wine-Decanters; Hay-Seed; best Negro-head Tobacco; Coarse Salt; Cider by the Barrel, &c.

Newport, 4th Month, 10th, 1797.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No. 2
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,
A small Invoice of Spices, containing
2 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

For Sale, by
William & Tho. Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,
MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholesale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Cask or Pound.

Also—Seventy-four Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR, just come to Hand. Apply to
PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarse and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Truss Hoops, Mill Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handspikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joists, smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop in Thames street,
Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elastricks, Flannels, Baize, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames Street.

Likewise—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD

At his STORE on the Point,

JAMAICA RUM 4th Proof,
by the Hogshead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,
About Ten Tons of dry'd HIDES, which will be Sold at 10 Cents per lb.—for Cash or short Credit.

About Four Tons CORDAGE of different Sizes, and well made, will be ready to deliver this Month.

Three Vessels of different Sizes, now on the Stocks, which will be ready to launch on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

Thomas Howland

Most respectfully returns his Thanks to his old Customers in particular, and the Public in general, for past Favours, and wishes to inform them, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, which is now improved by Mr. JOHN BOURN jun. to the House and Store at the Corner of the New Church Lane, formerly belonging to Mr. Gideon Sisson,

Where he has for SALE,
Just Received from New-York, per the last Vessels from Europe,

A large & Extensive Assortment of
English and India Goods,
Suitable for the present and approaching Season

Which he is commissioned to sell on as low Terms, as can be bought in this or the neighbouring States, Quality considered.

ALSO,

Superfine Flour,
Jamaica Spirits, West India Rum, New-England Rum } Per Hogshead, Barrel, or Gallon,
French and Spanish Brandy,
Holland and Providence Geneva,
Tenerriffe, Malaga, and Sherry Wines, per Quarter Cask,
Bohea, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong Teas, per Dozen or lb.
Coffee, Chocolate Pepper Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, &c. per Dozen or lb.
Starch, Soap, &c. per Dozen or lb.
India Sugars, per Bag or lb.
Muscovado Ditto, per Hogshead, Barrel, or lb.
Indigo, per Cask, Dozen, or lb.
Tar, per Barrel,
Salt, per Quantity or Bushel,
Crockery Ware, per Crate,
Lampblack, Tea and Bar Lead, per Cwt. or lb.

☞ Bees Wax, Bayberry Wax, Try'd Tallow, Flax Seed, Tow Cloth, and Flannel, at the highest Cash Prices, received in Payment.

Those who are unacquainted with Goods, will be served upon as good Terms, as the very best Judges.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov 28, 1796.

State of Rhode-Island &c
April 5, 1797.

PURSUANT to an Order of the General Assembly passed at last February Session, all Persons interested in the Estate of Thomas Fry, late of East-Greenwich, Esq. deceased, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the First Wednesday in May next; then and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Petition of Deborah Fry, and Sarah Fry, now pending before the General Assembly, praying that the Proceedings of the Town Council of East-Greenwich, on the 29th of July, 1795, appointing Richard Mathewson, and Thomas Tillinghast, Esq'rs. Administrators of the said Thomas Fry, deceased, unadministred upon, the Representation made by the said Richard Mathewson, and Thomas Tillinghast to the said Town Council, on the 8th of May 1796, that the personal Estate of the said Thomas Fry, was insolvent, and the consequent Proceedings thereon, may be approved and established by the General Assembly, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of SARAH TURNER, late of said Newport, Widow, deceased; represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose;—We hereby give Notice that we will receive said Claims, at our respective Dwellings, any Time within the above Term.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, PELEG KAIGHN, } *Commissioners.*

Those Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make Payment to

HANNAH TURNER, *Administ.*

Newport, April 3, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glass Ware assorted; Crates of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Castile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.

The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil,—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

Also a few Hogsheads and Pieces of good Molasses.

Newport, March 27, 1797.

Robert Lawton

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Miss MUMFORDS, and nearly opposite the Store of Messieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames Street, and has just received, and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable
GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,
An elegant ASSORTMENT of
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

Also, very low-priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mrs. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames Street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

To be *LET*,
THAT large HOUSE on the Hill, with Eight Acres of Land, late in Possession of Clealand Kinloch, Esq.—For Terms apply to
ROBERT N. AUCHMUTY.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

WHEREAS the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, hath appointed us, the underwritten Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of the late EPHRAIM WREDEN of Newport, in the County of Newport, Blacksmith, deceased, represented insolvent.—All Persons having Demands against said Estate, are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims within Six Months from this Date, being the Period limited by said Council.

Original Entries or Vouchers will be required, to substantiate said Demands.

ANTHONY DIXON, THOMAS TILLEY, } *Commissioners.*

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

LYDIA WREDEN, *Administratrix.*

Newport, April 3, 1797.

THE Subscribers being by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, late of said Newport, Distiller, deceased, represented Insolvent; Six Months being allowed by said Council for that Purpose—We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them (if they see fit) to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Term.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN,
BENJAMIN BAYER.

Those indebted to the above Estate, are desired to make Payment, to

RUTH WHITEHORNE, *Adm'x.*

Newport, April 3, 1797.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
Newport April 11, 1797.

THE Creditors of JOB GIBBS, of Newport, House Carpenter, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the next General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next; then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition there pending, for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

Witness, H. SHERBURNE, *Dep. Sec'y.*

THE DROPSICAL MAN.

A JOLLY, brave toper, who could not forbear,
(Though his life was in danger) old port and stale beer,
Gave the Doctor, the hearing, but still would drink on,
Till the dropsy had swell'd him as big as a tun;
The more he took physick the worse still he grew,
And tapping was now the last thing he could do.
Affairs at this crisis, and Doctors come down,
He began to consider—to send for his son.
"Tom, see by what courses, I've shorten'd my life,
I'm leaving this world, ere I'm forty and five;
More than probable 'tis, that in twenty-four hours,
This manor, this house, and estate will be yours;
My early excesses may teach you this truth,
That 'tis working for death, to drink hard in one's youth.—
Says Tom (who's a lad of a generous spirit,
And not like young rakes, who're in haste to inherit)
"Sir, don't be disheartend; altho' it be true
Th'operation is painful, and hazardous too,
'Tis no more than what many a man has gone thro'.
And then, as for years, you may yet be call'd young,
Your life after this may be happy and long."
"Don't flatter me, Tom," was the father's reply,
With a jest in his mouth, and a tear in his eye;
"Too well by experience, my vessels, thou know'st,
No sooner are tapp'd, but they give up the ghost."

ORIGINAL NEW-ENGLAND ANECDOTE.

RICHES may be entailed, and nobility may become hereditary. Wit and wisdom can never be made heir looms. There are few names more respectable among the patriarchs of Massachusetts, than Governor Dudley and Judge Sewall, yet, the former had a daughter, who could scarce keep out of the fire and water, and the latter a son of equal abilities. The prudence of the old gentlemen intermarried these wiseacres. In due time after the marriage Judge Sewall, then sitting at the council board in Boston, received a letter, informing him that his daughter-in-law was delivered of a fine son; he communicated the billet to the Governor, who after perusing it, observed, with much archness, "brother Sewall, I am thinking how we shall contrive to prevent this grandson of ours from being as great a fool, as his father." "I believe," retorted Judge Sewall, "I believe, brother Dudley, we must not let him suck his mother."

The following singular Anecdote is extracted from a late British publication

The father of the present Duke of Norfolk, who had no particular antipathy to wine, used to drink much of it, with a certain friend of his, on this singular account:—When drunk, he always lost his voice—on the contrary, his friend retained his voice, but lost his legs—so the Duke, though he had lost his voice, rang the bell; and his friend, who could not move, called for *more wine*.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

CONsisting of Dwelling-Houses, Store Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

THE Subscriber, Wife to WILLIAM HAMMOND, of Newport, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, hereby gives Notice to all whom it may concern—That from a long Indisposition, my said Husband hath been rendered unable to take Care of himself, Family and Property—Therefore, with the Advice of his Relations and Friends, I have been empowered by the General Assembly, by and with the Consent of the Worshipful Town-Council of the Town of Newport, to take Care of him, his Family, and Property; and in his Name to transact all Business respecting him and his Estate.—I therefore call on all Persons, having any Demands against my said Husband, WILLIAM HAMMOND, to exhibit the same without Delay; and all Persons indebted to him, to call and settle the same as soon as possible with me, who hath full Power to give and receive Discharges, and transact all Business that respects my Husband and Property, which I shall do with the Advice of his and my Friends.

LUCY HAMMOND.

Newport, April 12 1797.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
Newport, April 1, 1797.

THE Creditors of CONSTANT BOWEN, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Shipwright, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the first Wednesday in May next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition there pending, for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

Witness, H. SHERBURNE, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Job Shearman

INFORMS his Friends and Customers he has removed a few Doors South of the Brick Market, directly opposite V. Wightman's—Where he has for Sale, most Articles in the Grocery Line.—Also a New Supply of Cloth and Morocco Shoes, Mens' and Childrens' Leather Ditto; Waterspun Cotton Yarn and Twist, and Cotton Wool, as cheap as can be had at Providence, by Retail; Wine-Decanters; Hay-Seed; best Negro-head Tobacco; Coarse Salt; Cider by the Barrel, &c.

Newport, 4th Month, 10th, 1797.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No 2
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,
A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

For Sale, by

William & Tho. Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholesale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Cask or Pound.

Also—Seventy-four Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR, just come to Hand. Apply to PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarse and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Truss Hoops, Mast Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handspikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joists, smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames street,
Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames Street.

Likewise—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD

At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Rum 4th Proof,
by the Hogshead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

About Ten Tons of dry'd HIDES, which will be Sold at 10 Cents per lb.—for Cash or short Credit.

About Four Tons CORDAGE of different Sizes, and well made, will be ready to deliver this Month.

Three Vessels of different Sizes, now on the Stocks, which will be ready to launch on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

Thomas Howland

Most respectfully returns his Thanks to his old Customers in particular, and the Public in general, for past Favours, and wishes to inform them, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, which is now improved by Mr. JOHN BOURS, jun. to the House and Store at the Corner of the New Church Lane, formerly belonging to Mr. Gideon Sisson,

Where he has for SALE,

Just Received from New-York, per the last Vessels from Europe,

A large & Extensive Assortment of English and India Goods,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season

Which he is determined to sell, on as low Terms, as can be bought in this or the neighbouring States, Quality considered.

ALSO,

Superfine Flour,
Jamaica Spirits, } Per Hogshead,
West India Rum, } Barrel, or
New-England Rum, } Gallon,
French and Spanish Brandy,
Holland and Providence Geneva,
Teneriffe, Malaga, and Sherry Wines, per Quarter Cask,
Bohea, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong Teas, per Dozen or lb.
Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, &c. per Dozen or lb.
Starch, Soap, &c. per Dozen or lb.
India Sugars, per Bag or lb.
Muscovado Ditto, per Hogshead, Barrel, or lb.
Indigo, per Cask, Dozen, or lb.
Tar, per Barrel,
Salt, per Quantity or Bushel,
Crockery Ware, per Crate,
Lampblack, Tea and Bar Lead, per Cwt. or lb.

☞ Bees Wax, Bayberry Wax, Try'd Tallow, Flax Seed, Tow Cloth, and Flannel, at the highest Cash Prices, received in Payment.

Those who are unacquainted with Goods, will be served upon as good Terms, as the very best Judges.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

State of Rhode-Island, &c
April 5, 1797.

PURSUANT to an Order of the General Assembly passed at last February Session, all Persons interested in the Estate of Thomas Fry, late of East-Greenwich, Esq. deceased, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the First Wednesday in May next; then and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Petition of Deborah Fry, and Sarah Fry, now pending before the General Assembly, praying that the Proceedings of the Town Council of East-Greenwich, on the 25th of July, 1795, appointing Richard Mathewson, and Thomas Tillinghast, Esq'rs. Administrators of the said Thomas Fry, deceased, unadministred upon, the Representation made by the said Richard Mathewson, and Thomas Tillinghast to the said Town Council, on the 8th of May 1796, that the personal Estate of the said Thomas Fry, was insolvent, and the consequent Proceedings thereon, may be approved and established by the General Assembly, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of SARAH TURNER, late of said Newport, Widow, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose;—We hereby give Notice that we will receive said Claims, at our respective Dwellings, any Time within the above Term.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, } *Commiss.*
PELEG KAIGHN, } *sioners.*

Those Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make Payment to

HANNAH TURNER, *Administ.*

Newport, April 3, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glass Ware assorted; Crates of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Castile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.

The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

Also a few Hogsheads and Tierces of *good* Molasses.

Newport, March 27, 1797.

Robert Lawton

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Miss MUMFORDS, and nearly opposite the Store of Messieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames street, and has just received, and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,
An elegant ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

Also, very low-priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Drs. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

To be *LET*,

THAT large HOUSE on the Hill, with Eight Acres of Land, late in Possession of Clealand Kinloch, Esq;—For Terms apply to

ROBERT N. AUCHMUTY.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

WHEREAS the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, hath appointed us, the underwritten Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of the late EPHRAIM WEEDEN, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Blacksmith, deceased, represented insolvent.—All Persons having Demands against said Estate, are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims within Six Months from this Date, being the Period limited by said Council.

Original Entries or Vouchers willbe required, to substantiate said Demands.

ANTHONY DIXON, } *Commiss.*
THOMAS TILLEY, } *sioners.*

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

LYDIA WEEDEN, *Administratrix.*

Newport, April 3, 1797.

THE Subscribers being by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, late of said Newport, Distiller, deceased, represented Insolvent; Six Months being allowed by said Council for that Purpose——We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them (if they see fit) to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Term.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN,
BENJAMIN BAYER.

Those indebted to the above Estate, are desired to make Payment, to

RUTH WHITEHORNE, *Adm'x.*

Newport, April 3, 1797.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
Newport, April 11, 1797.

THE Creditors of JOB GIBBS, of Newport, House Carpenter, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next; then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition there pending, for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

Witness, H. SHERBURNE, *Dep. Sec'ry.*